

Intimations.

Powell's
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.CHILDREN'S
OUT-FITTERS.Everything
for
Children's
Wear.Dainty
Frocks
and
Millinery.Serviceable
Tunics,
Jersey
and
Sailor Suits.Up-to-date
GOODS
at
Moderate Prices.POWELL'S
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1908.

Intimations.

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING
CO., LTD.

A FINAL DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per Share, free of tax, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company, making a total of 15% for the year ending 29th February, 1908.

Coupon No. 11 is payable on 2nd November at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [961]

THE IMPERIAL COLONIAL CLUB.

THE above Club is formed chiefly for COLONIAL and OVERSEAS MEMBERS; it is situated at No. 84, Piccadilly (the centre of Clubland), opposite the Green Park.

The Club has a Bridge Section, Reception, Dining, Billiard Room, Smoking Lounge, Reading Room and Library.

Ladies are eligible as Members. Entrance Fee, Five Guineas. Annual Subscription, Five Guineas.

Further particulars from THE ORGANISING SECRETARY, 84, Piccadilly, W.

London, 19th August, 1908. [769]

FRENCH STORE

(late A. Chazalon & Co.)

6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE just received a Fresh Assortment of AMERICAN GOODS comprising the following:—

SALT HERRINGS, MACKERELS,

SALMON BELLIES, CADFISH,

BLOCKS, SPICED NORWEGIAN

ANCHOVIES, SARDELLES,

CANNED FRUITS, ASPARAGUS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1908. [150]

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1908. [150]

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908. [150]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE BULOW.

"NO MENACE TO ENGLAND."

Mr. Sidney Whitman's friendship with Prince Bulow enables him to contribute a long and important article to the Standard on Anglo-German relations.

Mr. Whitman visited the German Chancellor at Norderny, where he was able to gather Prince Bulow's views on the present political situation, which are set out at the length of five and a half of our contemporary's columns. We can, of course, only quote one or two of the most notable passages:—

A POPULAR MADNESS.

That the mutual distrust existing between England and Germany should have apparently lost little of its intensity of late is a matter of deep concern to the German Chancellor. Nor was this by any means the first occasion on which he has lent expression to his sentiments on this subject. Thus there is nothing new when I say that Prince Bulow looks upon the animosity between England and Germany as little short of a species of popular madness in whomsoever it is indulged, which, if persisted in, can only lead to endless mischief to both countries for the sole benefit of the *trilli-gendentes*. He is most anxious to do all in his power to put an end to it, but his power is necessarily limited. With regard to English apprehension of German naval aggression, the Chancellor thinks that it would be much more natural, and, therefore, more excusable, if the Germans were to fear being attacked.

"You have never known an invasion," he said, "since the time of William the Conqueror, and I can assure you, not for the first time, and not as German Chancellor, but as one gentleman to another, that nobody of any sense or influence in Germany dreams of picking a quarrel with England, much less of such an insane idea as invading England." An English illustrated paper, with drawings of supposed German spies gathered in an English country inn, lay on the table, and the Chancellor said, pointing to it, that the stories of German spies in England, recently circulated, have only a foundation in an over-heated imagination. "But for us Germans," he continued, "there is far more tangible reason for apprehension, through our exposed geographical position, let alone our dark historical background."

"Hitherto we have associated such phenomena of excitability as that embodied in the article entitled the 'German Peril' in the July number of the *Quarterly Review*, with the French character, though the French have become much more sensible and less subject to such outbursts since 1870. A rabid spirit of suspicion and hate is revealed here, scarcely less intense in its fierce animosity towards Germany than sundry diatribes of Emile de Girardin and Edmond, about immediately prior to the outbreak of the war of 1870. It is quite a revelation to me to see a steady and sterling people like the English give way to such sentiments as are evident here, and we can only hope and trust to the political genius, the common-sense of the English people, to rectify this morbid feeling of their own independent volition."Mr. Whitman had taken a copy of the *Quarterly Review* with him, and Prince Bulow criticised its passage by passage. Mr. Whitman says:—

NO HATRED TO ENGLAND.

The statement (p. 265) that Germany regards the strength of England and the existence of her maritime supremacy as the chief obstacle to the realisation of her ambitions by land and sea, the Chancellor characterised as sheer nonsense; equally so the remark on page 269 concerning the supposed vindictiveness of German historical memory. For instance, it would be difficult to find a man in Germany to-day who could be said to hate France, and this notwithstanding past history. And he maintained that no such feeling existed in Germany towards England either among sensible people; but he added that he would not be prepared to deny that in the very unlikely case of England making an unprovoked attack on the German Fleet, a feeling of vindictive resentment might arise, which in its intensity and its duration would rival that inspired by the invasions of Napoleon I. Otherwise, he repeatedly assured me, nobody in Germany dreams of wishing to pick a quarrel with England, which, according to all imaginable contingencies, could only do injury to both countries, and benefit, as before said, the *trilli-gendentes*.

The assertion on page 277 that Germany 'chose the blackest moment of England's disaster at the beginning of the South-African war to introduce the Bill which laid the foundations of the modern German Navy, was met by Prince Bulow's rejoinder that the naval programme in question dates from the year 1897.

The statement on page 281 that German hostility to England becomes stronger by compression and that a war with England would be the most popular war that the Germans have ever waged, he described as devoid of every foundation. The assertion (page 283) that German newspapers are manipulated like Marionettes and that the wires of various public associations, like the Flottenverein, are pulled by the Imperial Government, has been already dealt with, to the effect that it would be difficult to name a country in which so much carping criticism of national institutions and high personages is indulged in all the year round as in Germany.

MOROCCO.

Mr. Whitman even ventured on the subject of Morocco:

In answer to my inquiry how matters were proceeding in Morocco, the Chancellor assured me that there is no reason whatever to suppose that France will not loyally adhere to the responsibilities undertaken at Algiers, and this notwithstanding that there appears to be a slight misapprehension in certain French circles with regard to German intentions. Some years ago French public opinion gratuitously credited Germany with wilful designs, which have since been shown to be baseless. More recently

the extreme opposite impression has apparently prevailed in some places—namely, that the Germans are what the French term "Pacifists," or men who are for "peace at any price." This view, besides being an erroneous one, harbours certain dangers, in illustration of which the Chancellor related a historical reminiscence.

As a footnote to this Mr. Whitman adds: "Prince Bulow gave me, to understand that this case afforded an apt illustration of the great responsibilities attached to the position of a monarch which he could not divest himself of. Whatever his personal inclinations might be, he could never afford to have his dignity compromised, even by internal, let alone external, influences, especially when the latter might affect the honour of the nation before the whole world."

KIPLING'S EULOGY.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH TO MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Mr. Ruyard Kipling gave away the prizes at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School yesterday afternoon (Oct. 3), and afterwards addressed a crowded gathering of students and their friends in the theatre. The main part of his speech was inspiring to the noisy youngsters who packed the theatre from floor to ceiling. It was lively and full of good sound Kiplingese turns of speech.

Imperialism and Vivisection marched hand in hand through his fiery periods—as one would be led to expect. In defining the troubles and the trials, the duties and the honour of the young medico, Mr. Kipling said:—

You always will be exposed to the contempt of the gifted amateur, the gentleman who knows by instinct everything that it has taken you years to learn. You always will be exposed to the attacks of these persons who consider their own undisciplined emotions more important than the world's most bitter agonies—the people who would limit and check medical research because they fear that research may be accompanied by a little pain and suffering. You have heard a little of the history of your profession, this afternoon; and you will find that such people have been against you from the beginning—ever since the earliest Egyptians erected images in honour of cats and dogs on the banks of the Nile. But your work goes on; and it will go on!

"UNDER FIRE AGAINST DEATH." "It may not have escaped your professional observation," said Mr. Kipling, "that there are only two classes of mankind in the world: doctors and patients. I have had a delicacy in confessing that I belong to the patient class ever since a doctor told me that all patients were phenomenal liars where their own symptoms were concerned."

Speaking as a patient, I should say that the average patient looks upon the average doctor very much as a non-combatant looks upon the troops that are fighting upon his behalf; the more trained men there are between him and the enemy, the better he is pleased. I have had the good fortune this afternoon to meet a number of trained men who in due time will be drafted into a permanently mobilised army which is always in action, always under fire against Death. Of course, it is a little unfortunate that Death as the senior practitioner, is bound to win in the long run; but, we non-combatants console ourselves that it is your business to make the best terms you can with Death on our behalf; to see how his attacks can be longest delayed or deferred; and when he insists upon driving the attack home to see that he does it according to the rules of civilised warfare."

THE RED AND YELLOW FLAGS.

Here is a graphic excerpt from the speech:—If you fly the yellow flag over a centre of population you will turn that centre into a desert. If you fly the red cross flag over a desert you can turn it into a centre of population towards which—and I have seen it—men will crawl gladly and hopefully upon their hands and knees.

You can forbid a ship to enter any port in the world. You can stop a 20,000 ton liner, with her mails on board, in mid-ocean upon the operation you are engaged upon. It is complicated! Gentlemen, you remain perhaps the only class that dares to tell the world that we can get no more out of a machine than is put into it; and that if the father has eaten of forbidden fruit the children's teeth are likely to be affected.

Finally, at a time when few things were called by their right names these students were going to join a profession in which it not only paid to tell the truth, but in which they were paid for telling a man the truth—a profession with the largest responsibilities and the highest death rate—

"Oh, oh!" cried the students.

"For its practitioners," said Mr. Kipling, ending his sentence after an artful pause. "I wish you all enough work to do," was his envoi, "and enough strength to do it!"

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND

THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS.

No. 60 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

PATRONISED BY Prince of Wales, then H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. R. H. The Emperor of Russia, and having 4,500 testimonials from all sources.

My 34 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing unlike some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible dangers, I use fresh materials daily.

The copying of Portraits with distinct minuteness a speciality.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. [150]

Intimations.

DR. W. R. LAMB,
AMERICAN OCULIST AND OPTICIAN.

KING EDWARD HOTEL ANNEXE NO. 31.

UNTIL November 10th, INCLUSIVE.

HAS the pleasure of announcing to the Citizens of Hongkong that he will extend his stay here until the 10th inst., as the time just announced has not been sufficient to attend to all who wish to consult him.

Dr. LAMB makes a specialty of Examining and Refracting the Eyes and Fitting Glasses, and has at his disposal the latest and most approved methods as employed in the Metropolitan Eye Hospitals, by the best oculists abroad, and the largest supply and greatest variety of all kinds and styles of lenses and mountings of the best quality ever brought to this Colony, including over three thousand different spherocylindrical and prismatic lenses made specially to order for the correction of astigmatism and other Ocular troubles which the ordinary spherical lenses commonly used will not correct. The great majority—four fifths at least of those in need of glasses, require special lenses of this kind, which are always made to order and are absolutely necessary for the perfect correction of defective vision and the permanent maintenance of perfect sight.

Those who are troubled with weak or defective vision, who suffer from eyestrain, headache in the orbital region, inflammation of the eyes or lids or weakness of the ocular muscles, or any of the numerous conditions due to eye strain and necessitating the use of glasses—and glasses—should avail themselves of the exceptional opportunity of having their eyes thoroughly and scientifically examined and refracted and obtaining glasses of the right kind, as this opportunity for completeness of apparatus and supply of lenses, thoroughness of examination, perfection of refraction which brings the vision up to the highest possible standard, and perfectly satisfactory results, is equal in every respect to the best obtainable anywhere abroad, as those who consult him are willing to attest.

Dr. LAMB is certificated in optics as well as in medicine and has made the Eyes a specialty for over 20 years so that all glasses supplied to his patients are warranted to be correct, and having thousands of references and testimonials from influential citizens of other British Colonies which he has visited professionally he can assure those in need of his services the most thorough, reliable and satisfactory professional work. Charges Reasonable. Consultation Free.

HOURS: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. 2 to 5 p.m.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908. [945]

FABST BREWING COMPANY,
MILWAUKEE.FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCKBY
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1907. [150]

THE
CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND
MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Goods received on Storage.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,
ATTORNEY, &c.,
Undertaken and Executed.SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. [48]

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED

IN DRUGGE (TASTELESS) FORM.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all that is old is being replaced by the new, and the new is being replaced by the better.

The new French Remedy, THERAPION, is a discovery of the highest order, and one which will revolutionize the practice of medicine.

It is a discovery which will revolutionize the practice of medicine, and one which will revolutionize the practice of medicine.

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Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"DELHI,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Moldavia*.From Australia, ex S.S. *Victoria*.From Calcutta, ex S.S. *Ceylon*.

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th proximo, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination.

The Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent

Hongkong, 29th October, 1908. [79]

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN STEAMSHIP CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KORANNA,"

Captain J. H. Beare, having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 3 P.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 4th November will be subject to rent.

Intimations.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,
&c., &c., &c.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE
GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S BALM OF ANISEED,
\$0.50 and \$1.00.

A reliable remedy for all severe, acute, chronic, and lingering coughs and colds. Relieves hoarseness, sore throat, tickling in the throat, and difficulty in breathing.

WATSON'S COLD CURE TABLETS,
\$0.60.

Speedily relieves influenza, cold in the head, sneezing, &c.

WATSON'S COUGH LOZENGES,
\$0.75.

For alleviation of bronchitis, hoarseness, coughs, asthma, colds, and disorders of the throat and lungs.

WATSON'S WILD CHERRY COUGH SYRUP,
\$0.75.

Highly recommended.

WATSON'S EMBROCATION,
\$0.60.

For colds in the chest, bronchitis, sore throat, &c.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS
AND
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1908.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1908.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

CULTIVATION OF DEEPER FRIENDSHIP
UPON.

It is noticeable, writes the *Jiji Shimpo*, that the Japanese Government is directing its attention towards the cultivation of a closer friendship with China than exists at present. As the first step in this direction the reduction of the number of Japanese troops stationed in North China has now been decided upon. There can be little question that the decision of the Government *vis-à-vis* China will meet with the approval of the people at large. Affairs in China have been undergoing great modifications during the last few years. The diffusion of a new knowledge among the Chinese people has been going on with such remarkable rapidity that the Government has been "fit to hold" out the promulgation of a Constitution and the opening of a National Assembly nine years hence. In such circumstances, it is not surprising that Chinese ideas on international affairs should have also undergone a change. It is therefore only in the fitness of things that foreign Powers should remodel their attitude towards China according to circumstances. No Power will now dare to have recourse to such a high-handed policy as was so much in evidence a decade or so ago in dealing with China. Generally speaking, the attitude of the Powers towards China is one of conciliation and peace, and they seem to be endeavouring to promote their interests in China within limits which are not detrimental to the prestige and feelings of the Middle Kingdom.

Such being the case, continues the *Jiji*, all right thinking Japanese will no doubt endorse the Government's proposed policy towards China. Observers of events during the last few years will have noticed that there has been more than one cause calculated to introduce unpleasantness into the relations of the two countries. The Portsmouth Treaty has given Japan the rights and privileges which Russia had been enjoying in South Manchuria, with the result that this has involved negotiations of a difficult nature between Japan and China. However anxious may Japan be to maintain friendly relations with China she can hardly be expected to sacrifice her vital interests on the altar of friendship. It is not difficult to imagine, therefore, that Japan has sometimes been obliged to insist on her demands even at the cost of offending China. If Japan had been weak and too easily flattered by what she has acquired in Manchuria at the point of the bayonet might have

been lost in diplomacy. It is not surprising, in these circumstances, that the Japanese Government has no time to occupy itself greatly with the feelings of China in the prosecution of pending negotiations. Now that some of the knottiest problems at issue have been successfully disposed of, however, it is high time that the international relations between Japan and China entered on a fresh stage and it is only reasonable that the Katsura Cabinet should introduce a change in its policy towards China. As a first step in the right direction the reduction of the Japanese force stationed in North China has been effected. Whilst commending the Government for what it has done, it is advisable, proceeds the Tokyo Journal, that Japan should afford China no cause to misinterpret her intentions by attributing them to weakness on the part of Japan. Among the problems still pending between Japan and China there are questions of such importance as that of the Fokien railway, and the successful solution of these will depend on the masterful handling of diplomacy on the part of Japanese statesmen.

The *Hochi* writes in a similar strain. The announcement by Japan of the reduction of the number of troops in North China by half should be regarded as very significant. While it must be admitted that many of the causes of mis-entendings between Japan and China still remain unremoved, it would not be to the interests of either to quarrel over these comparatively trifling matters. It should be distinctly understood that the two countries, as the leading Powers in the Far East, have common interests at stake, and it would be unwise to dispute over minor affairs, disregarding problems of greater import. The position of Japan and China in the Far East has frequently been likened to the wheels of a cart, and undoubtedly that is so. Of course much depends on the awakening of China to an appreciation of the situation, but it is the duty of Japan to lead her neighbour along the right path so as to prevent an excessive inroad of Western influence. If the statesmen of both countries can see in which direction their ultimate goal lies any differences that may arise between them may be settled by means of mutual concession. —*Japan Chronicle*.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

GOVERNOR-General Smith, of the Philippines, flies to the American Consul-General—Chicago Tuesday two cases.

A FINE of \$15, with the alternative of a month in goal, was inflicted on a man named Leung Yau in the Police Court, to-day, for dealing in lottery tickets.

FINES of \$10 each were imposed by Mr. J. B. Wood, on three stonecutters who were charged before him with stealing forty pounds of cement. This charge was not proved, and the accused were convicted for unlawful possession.

VICEROY Hsu Shih-chang of Manchuria has asked the Central Government for permission to contract another foreign loan of \$15,000,000, to be used in developing the agricultural and mineral resources of the vicerealty.

FOR stealing a quantity of saltfish from a shop at 156, Wing Lok Street on the 27th ult., a boatman was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the Police Court, to-day. The salt fish was found hidden on board defendant's junk yesterday.

AT the instance of Inspector Fenton, a coolie named Ho Wing was charged in the Police Court, to-day, and sentenced to three months' hard labour for breaking into a godown at 14, Moon Street, Wanchai, on Monday last, and stealing bamboo to the value of \$22.

ACCOMPANYING Bank-Director Figgie, of the German-Asiatic Bank, now on a visit of inspection to the local branch from Shanghai, are Messrs. Dr. Mann, a director of the Elberfeldes colour works, and Herr Stempel, the manager in the Far East for this company, says the *Tripblatt*.

THE Central Government has sanctioned a memorial by a sub-prefect named Chin Ju-han that sub-prefects and district magistrates throughout the Empire be required each to appoint a "superintendent" of agriculture under himself to keep a strict watch on the cultivation of poppy within the jurisdiction of each official.

THREE Quarry Bay coolies were ordered by Mr. J. B. Wood, in the Police Court, to-day, to be detained until to-morrow, on charges of theft. The accused, who were employed on the shipyard, were alleged to have stolen eighty-eight pounds of lead and seven pounds of zinc, the property of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, yesterday.

A SERVANT "boy," who is employed at 276, Des Vaux Road, was charged in the Police Court, this morning with being in possession of a revolver and 230 rounds of ammunition without a permit. Accused, Li Shun, had the revolver in his pocket, while the ammunition was found in a basket covered over with fruit. He was fined \$5. The revolver and ammunition were forfeited.

EMIL SCHERRER, the ex-P. W. D. overseer, who was arrested the other day on a charge of accepting a bribe of \$10 from a contractor, was in the Police Court, yesterday, convicted and sent to goal. Evidence was heard to the effect that the Sang Lee firm had a contract to do certain work for the Government. Shortly afterwards the managing partner of that firm received a letter from the defendant asking for \$10, and threatening to give trouble in case of refusal. The managing partner refused to give any money, but instead sent the letter to defendant's superior. This resulted in defendant being discharged immediately. In his defence accused stated that he asked for the \$10 as a loan, but not as a bribe. A sentence of six weeks' hard labour was passed by Mr. J. B. Wood.

The Riots.

POLICE PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

TROUBLE NEAR MACAO.

The anti-Japanese boycott riots may now be considered to be at an end; so far, at any rate, as Hongkong is concerned. The police authorities do not entertain any apprehension of a further outbreak, and consequently withdrew the guards from the disaffected districts at six o'clock this morning, when the patrols finished their round. A body of twelve Sikhs, armed with carbines, was sent round to do duty in the Western district this forenoon by parading in Jervois Street, Bonham Strand and Queen's Road West. This is more in the nature of a precautionary measure to warn the natives that the police are alert than from any misgiving of a recurrence of disturbances.

THE CITY QUIET.

Everything is quiet again in the city. There was no disturbance created yesterday or last night, although rumour had it that certain shops were to have been looted, and, probably, fired. But, fortunately, the police, in charge of chief Inspector Baker, have been up to the occasion, and where a crowd collected and ugly scenes looked imminent, the mob was soon put "on the move." Only one arrest was made yesterday, in the Central district.

STONE-THROWING.

Yesterday afternoon, Sergeant Garrod arrested a boy, about twelve years of age, who was seen to have hurled a stone at a policeman. Nobod, was injured by the flying missile. On being charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, in the Police Court, this morning, the defendant was ordered to be whipped, which was carried out to the satisfaction of the lad's mother, who informed the magistrate that the youth was very disobedient to her. After the whipping had been administered his Worship warned the boy that if it should occur again he would be imprisoned.

AT THE MAGISTRACY.

Mr. J. B. Wood (second police magistrate) granted a re-hearing to-day of the case in which a coolie was sentenced to six months' hard labour on Monday for taking part in the riot, in which a shop at 145, Queen's Road Central, was looted.

Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the defence. Inspector Ritchie, who prosecuted, gave evidence to the effect that he saw defendant, in a crowd, rattling the door of the shop. The crowd was very excited, the inspector admitted, and when he was seen the people made a dash to get away. The inspector thought defendant was a ringleader.

The defendant—Leung Sun Tak—a fish hawker in the Central Market, said that on Sunday evening he was sent out by his master to pay a bill. On his way back he met a friend named Cheung Chuey. While walking along Queen's Road he saw a large crowd and went up to inquire what the trouble was about. He was wearing a pair of wooden clogs at the time. When he got into the crowd he was pushed up against the shop and in order to keep his feet he had to seize hold of the iron bars. He never attended any meetings against Japanese goods—as a matter of fact he did not know the meaning of the word "meeting," neither did he know what the crowd had assembled for. He called out on several occasions; but not to incite the crowd; he was calling his friend.

Defendant's friend stated that when the inspector made his appearance the crowd moved away. In the rush that followed the defendant was pushed up against the door. He was then arrested. The defendant never tried to get his hand through the iron bars to pull the door down. He was only a spectator, who, unfortunately, got pushed too much to the front. He took no active part in the disturbance. Witness knew nothing of the Japanese boycott.

His Worship was still of opinion that defendant had a hand in the riot, and upheld his former decision.

OFF FOR MACAO.

A rumour was in circulation in the city in the forenoon, that the police had received information that the leaders of the riots had embarked for Macao.

The information was promptly communicated to the police, who lost no time in acting upon the intelligence. From our own independent inquiries we learn that, having accomplished their task in the Colony, the designers of the nefarious plan moved off to disseminate their gospel of destruction. However carefully they sought to guard their plans against leaking out, we have it on unimpeachable authority that their projected movements had reached the ears of those most immediately concerned. We have no doubt that the secret service of the local police will keep the Macao authorities well informed of any plot contemplated against Macao in Hongkong.

RUMOURED TROUBLE AT MACAO.

Meanwhile a Chinese report has gained currency that an outbreak has already taken place at Macao. The instigators of the anti-Japanese boycott have been sedulously at work in the Portuguese Colony where wrecking and looting, similar to the operations in Hongkong on Sunday and Monday, began at 9 o'clock this morning in Rua do Felicidade in the Portuguese Settlement. When seen by a representative of this paper this afternoon, the Portuguese Consul at Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leiria, very courteously stated that he had no official intelligence from the neighbouring Colony concerning any outbreak there. He did not believe that such could have been the case, as, if any serious disturbance had taken place, it was most likely he would have been informed by the Macao Government.

CHINSHAN LOOTED.

Reliable news, however, has reached Hongkong that in Chinshan anti-Japanese boycott "riots" broke out towards the end of last week. The rioters went about their work after much the same style as in Hongkong, wrecking and looting the shops in the township.

When they came to a native place-goods shop they reckoned without their host. The master and folk of the shop had received preliminary intelligence of the rioters' approach and consequently armed themselves to offer stout, born resistance. The lawless band eventually arrived, and as they began to storm the shop, a volley was fired from within killing some of the rioters and wounding others. Mr. Chang Kang-yu, the well known comrade of Messrs. Douglas, Lapraik & Co., who has considerable landed interests in the country round about Chinshan, when interviewed by a member of our staff, stated that he had had no news of either Chinshan or Macao to-day. Recently the local garrison at the former place was considerably strengthened, there being now some 200 soldiers stationed in the town. Besides, a wireless telegraph station was but recently installed at Chinshan, so that that town is in easy communication with the Boca Tigis fort in case of emergencies.

At Chinshan instead of attempting to disfigure the offending dealers by looting their ears, the rioters brand their cheeks with nails previously steeped in indelible ink.

OUTBREAK IN SUNNING.

The town of Kung Yik-fau, in Sunning district, opened to trade just after the inauguration of the Sunning Railway, reports rioting and looting also, as the outcome of the feeling against the cessation of the anti-Japanese boycott. Some damage has been done to the stores dealing in Japanese goods; but no casualties are reported.

THE DARE-DEATH SOCIETY.

In Hongkong the Dare-Death Secret Society, which engineered the recent trouble, continues to pursue its terrorising mission. The Society has sent out more intimidating letters to-day to Chinese of the better-class in Hongkong having tenuous connection with the Japanese either as merchants, freight-brokers, or traders. The Society threatens to "lopp off the ears" of any patriotic Chinese who persist in handling goods of Japanese manufacture. These threatening letters have been forwarded to the police while Government has been approached on behalf of the threatened individuals to extend adequate protection and to empower the men to carry fire-arms for self-protection.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF JUSTICES.

The annual licensing session, to consider certain applications for liquor licences, received from hotel keepers in this Colony, was held at the Magistracy this afternoon.

Mr. J. B. Wood (second police magistrate) presided. The other justices present were Messrs. F. J. Bodeley (Captain Superintendent of Police), G. M. Orme, E. A. Irving, A. Shelton Hooper, Ho Kom Tong, E. D. C. Wolf, W. Bowen Rowlands and others.

PUBLICATIONS LICENCE.

The following were granted publication licences:—A. F. Davies for the Hongkong Hotel; Danjebohy Dorabjee, King Edward Hotel; Isidor Silbermann, Globe Hotel; Moritz Sternberg, International Hotel; William Krater, Rose, Shamrock & Thistle; Mary Mathae, Oriental; George Green, Criterion; M. Tchetchelidze, Land We Live In; Bernard Mayer, Colonial; Louis Comar, Cosmopolitan; Esther Oliver, New Travellers; C. L. W. Seeger, German Tavern; Richard Henry Whitaker, Praya East Hotel; E. E. Barker, Stag Hotel.

ADJUNCT LICENCES.

The undermentioned obtained adjunct licences:—

Carl Friedler, Café "Weltmann"; Kackuro Uysekaki, Sei Foo Row Hotel. There was a public objection, with reference to this application as the applicant had been convicted for selling liquor in the manner authorized by those holding full licences. The Justices, however, granted the licence, but instructed Mr. Davidson, the applicant's solicitor, to warn his client.

P. O. Penster, Peak Hotel; A. A. H. Milroy, Sailors' Home; J. H. Newbold, Owl Grill Room; Lange Gamcau, Astor House.

There were two applications refused: Ichel Grzman of the Central Hotel, applied to transfer his premises to the Central district.

Mr. M. J. D. Stephens appeared in support of the application. The opposition were Mr. John Hastings and Mr. C. F. Dixon of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and Mr. Jackson, of Johnson, Stokes and Master.

The Chairman intimated that he had received two applications from Chinese merchants in that locality opposing the application.

Mr. Stephens spoke at length in favour of the application. He saw no reason why it should not be granted, and went to recall an incident which he experienced last Sunday when he was nearly knocked down by a drunken man and "fickshar" in that district. He did not mind that because he could dodge them. (Laughter). But to the ladies, they stagger—(loud laughter)—stagger at such sights. If there was one hotel in the district there should be room for another. As far as he was concerned he did not want any there. Speeches in opposition were made, and the application was refused.

The Shanghai Hotel (represented by Mr. G. E. Morrell) was not allowed a licence because of a recent conviction against the manager.

The meeting had not concluded when we went to press.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

German (*Prinz Ludwig*) 5th inst, 6 a.m.

French (*Armand D'Arle*) 9th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co's s.s. *Palermo* left Singapore for this port on 31st inst, at 3.30 p.m. (The H. A. L. s.s. *Siberia* passed Wooning on 2nd inst, at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on 5th inst, a.m.)

S.S. "Loongsang" Endangered.

SECOND ENGINEER'S LIFE THREATENED.

NATIVE FIREMEN STRIKE WORK.

Some serious trouble occurred on board the steamer *Loong Sang* during her last trip from Manila to Hongkong. Owing to a disturbance which took place between the second engineer and the No. 1 fireman the day after the ship left Manila all the native firemen struck work and would not resume until their wish—to release the No. 1 fireman from irons—had been granted. This wish, which more or less amounted to a demand, was, of course, refused, owing to the violent condition of the head firemen—who would, according to Captain Payne, have been a public danger. The result was that the firemen deserted the stoke-hold in a body, steam ran down, and the *Loong Sang* placed in a very dangerous position North of Luzon.

This forenoon, four of the firemen, including the No. 1, were charged before Mr. J. B. Wood with impeding the navigation of the vessel. The No. 1 fireman was also accused of assaulting the second engineer—Mr. J. S. M. Gill—on the high seas.

Mr. P. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring, Parlow, and Morrell, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Otto Kong Sing acted for the No. 1 fireman. The assault case was heard first.

The second engineer stated that on the morning of Saturday last he was in the engine-room. The No. 1 fireman (the defendant) and the third engineer were with him. Witness sent the defendant to get the "boy" to bring down a bottle of water. After having a drink he saw the defendant about to take a drink out of one of the mess-room glasses. Witness took the glass away from him and cautioned him not to use mess-room glasses for his own purposes again. After the "boy" had left with the glasses, defendant approached witness, and asked: "You wantee make fight," at the same time aiming a blow at witness, which struck his arm. Witness retaliated and knocked defendant to the floor. As he was getting up again defendant picked up a spinner, and once again he was knocked down. The matter was then reported to the chief engineer, and witness went on deck, the defendant going into the store-room. While witness was waiting to interview the chief engineer on deck the defendant rushed at him with a chopper. Witness ran to the mess-room and seized hold of an empty bottle, and as defendant was about to hurl the chopper at witness, the chief engineer held his arm.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kong Sing—At the time of the trouble the third engineer was attending to the dynamo. Witness could not say what his weight. Defendant had not a good character on board ship. It was not right that when defendant tried to drink out of the glass witness struck him over the head. When witness struck defendant the latter was sent sprawling over the engine-room. The defendant was not unconscious after he was struck the second blow. Witness did not see defendant as defendant got the chopper.

Geo. Park, the third engineer, spoke to seeing the second engineer striking defendant, as given above. The first thing he said he saw was the defendant attacking the second engineer, who was struck on the forehead. Witness then went and reported to the chief engineer. After the fight on deck the defendant was put in irons.

In cross-examination, witness said he did not see the glass being taken away from the defendant. He only saw the defendant attacking the second engineer, who struck him down. He did not see the defendant in irons, but he heard that ice-water was applied to his head and eyes.

The defendant, Kan Lim, spoke of the glass incident, adding that when the second engineer saw him with the glass in his hand he struck him over the head, knocking him down. Defendant was then seized by the queue and dragged about the engine-room. He was also beaten into unconsciousness. Defendant was then placed in irons for three hours, until the ship arrived in Hongkong.

Mr. Goldring—First of all you were handcuffed in a station?

Defendant—Yes.

And you slipped away?—No. Why was it that as a sailor had to be used, too?—I was unconscious and did not know what was happening.

Captain Payne said that during the voyage from Manila to Hongkong he had to put the defendant in irons because he was a public danger and had threatened the second engineer's life. Formerly, defendant's character was good, but lately he had become indifferent.

Mr. Kong Sing—As a matter of fact this row had quieted down when you arrived on the scene?—No. It quieted down when I took away the means of his assault.

You kept this man in irons for a while?—Yes, two days.

Was he not in irons when the ship arrived here?—No.

He was confined?—Yes, under lock and key. His Worship found that defendant was the technical aggressor in the engine-room, and found him guilty of the assault with the chopper on deck. He reserved his decision until the second case, in which defendant was also concerned, was decided.

The defendant and three other firemen were then called upon to answer charges of disobedience.

Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the No. 1 fireman. Captain Payne remembered putting the No. 1 fireman in irons last Saturday. When this occurred the other firemen would do nothing; they had undressed the engine-room and gave orders to the other firemen to resume duty, but they refused, saying that unless the order came from the No. 1 they would do nothing. This resulted in the steam going down and the ship being stopped. Later witness gave orders to the No. 1, who was then in irons, to tell the firemen to return to the stoke-hold, but he would not obey, unless, he stated, he was released.

Mr. Kong Sing—Wasn't the No. 1 in a dazed condition when you spoke to him?

Captain Payne—No. He was in a violent condition.

Do you say that the firemen went to work after that?—Yes, once, but when the No. 1 heard the shovels he called them up again.

His Worship—You don't want to take back these men, Captain?—No. We are getting new firemen.

His Worship sentenced the No. 1 fireman to six weeks' hard labour on the charge of assault, and the rest to one week's imprisonment each.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

TANG SHAO-YI.

DEPARTURE FROM JAPAN.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

H.E. Tang Shao-yi, special commissioner to the United States, has advised the Imperial Government by wire that he would start from Japan for America on the 8th inst.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

Grand Councillor Yuan Shih-kai has recommended Yang See-ki for appointment as Assistant Superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway in addition to his present post.

[Yang See-ki not long ago visited Hongkong and the Straits Settlements as Special Trade Commissioner.—Ed, H.K.T.]

TIBET.

TROUBLE WITH THE LAMAS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

In consequence of the opposition by the lamas in Tibet to the administration of Government by Chiu Yee-fong, the senior amban, the Buddhist Pontiff telegraphed from Peking to the lamas enjoining them to disperse.

MINISTER TO BERLIN.

DUAL POST.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

It has been decided by the Imperial Government that as soon as H. E. Yum Cheung, the new Chinese Minister to Germany, reaches Berlin, he will take over the duties of H. E. Yu Shek-mui, special commissioner, in addition to performing his own duties as the accredited representative to the German capital.

H. E. Yu has been recalled.

MILITARY.

INTERCHANGE OF PROVINCIAL REGIMENTS.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

It is proposed by the Ministry of War that regiments of the different provinces might be given opportunities to interchange garrisons with a view of securing for the soldiers a personal knowledge of the country.

SHANGHAI TAOTAI.

PROMOTED GOVERNOR.

[By courtesy of the "Shuang Po"]

Peking, 3rd November.

News has been received from a reliable source of the promotion of His Honour Tsai Nai Wong, Taotai of Shanghai, to the Governorship at Kat Lum, in the Three Eastern Provinces.

Dr. Atkinson, the plague expert, who is visiting Tientsin on the request of Major Nathan, R.E., his services, being kindly lent by the Hongkong government, had a meeting on 22nd ult. with the local consular body, at which Dr. Moorehead of Tongshan, was also present, having come down for the special purpose. Several conclusions were arrived at, and Drs. Atkinson and Moorehead will very shortly report fully on their researches and conclusions. Meanwhile we learn the plague is dying out at Tongshan, and no more cases have been reported in any outside districts or in our native city.—*China Chronicle*.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERV. CE.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

TAFT'S SUCCESS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 4th November, 3.15 p.m.
Four leading New York newspapers concede Taft's success.

[Reuters.]

Great Britain and Germany.

LONDON, 2nd November.
The German Foreign Office, to which Prince Buelow passed on the Kaiser's interview, explains that its officials imagined the publication by the *Daily Telegraph* had already been decided upon, and that they were only required to check the historical accuracy of the statements made therein.

The European Situation.

The Russian newspapers strongly oppose the proposed European Conference unless it includes the discussion of territorial compensation to Serbia and Montenegro.

Many of them also oppose the recognition of the annexation of Bosnia altogether, and urge its refusal by the Conference.

SHANGHAI RACES.

We are indebted to the Hongkong Jockey Club for the following results of the Shanghai races received by telegram:

THE RUMON PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Toeg's Sure (Hayes) 1
Mr. Hare's Zimri (King) 2
Mr. Marius' Espoir (Vida) 3
Time: 2:50 4/5.

THE RACING STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have never been placed previous to 1st January 1908. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never been placed allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a half.

Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus (Moller) 1
Mr. Hare's Zimri (King) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Palm Tree (Vida) 3
Time: 3:24 3/5.

THE SYRAC STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mysore Chief (Moller) 1
Mr. John Peel's Kirby (Wulliamier) 2
Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntsman (Burkill) 3
Time: 1:36 3/5.

THE SICCAMEL PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus (Moller) 1
Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose (Burkill) 2
Mr. Marius' Argente (Vida) 3
Time: 2:46.

THIRD DAY'S RESULTS.

THE FLYAWAY PLATE.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Buxey's Spring Rose (Burkill) 1
Mr. Ballou's Antaeus (Moller) 2
Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (Vida) 3
Time: 1:54 9/5.

THE POW-ME-TING CUP.—Value, Tls. 300. Second Pony, Tls. 100. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a Race at this Meeting, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Saco-Borussia's Jupiter (Moller) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Kandahar Chief (Moller) 2
Mr. John Peel's Kirby (Wulliamier) 3
Time: 2:55.

THE COSMOPOLITAN CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this Meeting, 5 lbs. extra. Unplaced Ponies at this Meeting allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and three-quarters.

Mr. Ballou's Bucephalus (Moller) 1
Mr. Toeg's Sure (Hayes) 2
Mr. Fash's Marbles (Laurence) 3
Time: 4:12.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, being bona fide Griffins at date of entry. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one Race, 5 lbs. extra; two or more Races, 7 lbs. extra. Jockeys who have never won an Official Race allowed 5 lbs. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile.

Mr. W. G. Pirie's Huntsman (Burkill) 1
Mr. Ellis Kadoorie's Mysore Chief (Moller) 2
Mr. Argentine's El Criollo (Schroter) 3
Time: 2:20 3/5.

THE MANCHU STAKES.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies, bona fide Griffins at date of entry, that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Spee's Double Zero (Hayes) 1
Mr. Fash's Pimola (Laurence) 2
Messrs. Morris and Ayscough's Medfield (Crighton) 3
Time: 2:58 3/5.

THE CONSOLATION CUP.—Value, Tls. 250. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For China Ponies that have run at this Meeting and not won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance, Tls. 5. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Myrtle Tree (Vida) 1
Mr. Toeg's Sure (Hayes) 2
Mr. Marius' Argente (Crighton) 3
Time: 2:55 4/5.

THE CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES.—Value, Tls. 800. Second Pony, Tls. 200. Third Pony, Tls. 100. For all the China Ponies winners at this Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. No Entrance Fee. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Ballou's Gemini (Moller) 1
Mr. Saco-Borussia's Sagittarius (Schroter) 2
Mr. Barley's Moriak (Poulsen) 3
Time: 2:49 4/5.

THE JOCKEY CUP.—Value, Tls. 200. Second Pony, Tls. 75. If five or more starters, Third Pony, Tls. 50. For all China Ponies that have started at this Meeting and never won a Race. Weight for inches as per scale. To be ridden by Jockeys who have never had more than two winning mounts at Shanghai, Hongkong or Tientsin. Jockeys: non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, weight for inches as per scale; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra. Entrance, Tls. 5. Seven furlongs.

Mr. Fash's Marbles (Springfield) 1
Mr. Ballou's Virgo (Dalgarno) 2
Mr. Manchester's Scippet (Eggers) 3
Time: 2:02.

GOLF.

The quarterly meeting was held at Happy Valley between the 17th and 19th October when the MacEwen Cup and the Bogey Prize were completed. The following cards were returned:

MACEWEN CUP.
C. F. Dixon 89-18 71
A. N. Paxton 92-18 74
G. N. Orme 90-18 78
J. Clark 87-3 79
W. Ironside 89-10 79
Dr. G. M. Harrison 91-11 80
E. F. Mackay 87-7 80
C. J. Satterthwaite 80-9 80
16 entries.
Bogey Prize.
A. N. Paxton, R.E. rec. 14 3 up
C. F. Dixon rec. 14 2 up
E. Davidson rec. 7 1 up
G. N. Orme rec. 14 1 down
W. Ironside rec. 8 2 down
Dr. G. M. Harrison rec. 8 3 down
C. J. Satterthwaite rec. 7 3 down
E. F. Mackay rec. 5 4 down
25 entries.
* Winner of Cup.
† Winner of Bogey Prize.

VOLUNTEER CORPS UNDER.

KING'S BIRTHDAY PARADE.

Parade.—At headquarters at 8.30 a.m. on Monday, the 9th instant. Dress:—Khaki, khaki helmet with badge, two round pouches, waist belt, side-arms, Rifle with sling.
Black boots and putties will be worn.
Members in possession of medals, etc., will wear the same.

His action brought by S. E. Allan and Company against Miss Minnie Hayden, of 12, Wyndham Street, to recover the sum of \$274 for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered to the defendant, was continued before Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Supreme Court, this morning. It was expected that a decision would have been arrived at to-day, but having regard to the fact that a change of owners had been effected in the plaintiff firm, a further adjournment was allowed.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

EMPEROR DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 3rd November.
To-day being the anniversary of the birth of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager of China, all the officials, both civil and military, in Canton assembled at the Mao Shou Kuo Temple this morning to offer their respects before the Imperial Tablets. In honour of the occasion, a banquet will be held to-day at the Eight Banners Hall. The Consuls of the different countries at Canton and the leading members of the foreign community on the Shamen have been invited to attend. The new cruiser *Kiang-ya* and two Government launches have been detailed to moor in front of Shamen to convey the guests to the Eight Banners Hall, the majority of whom will, no doubt, avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy a pleasant trip on board the new cruiser.

Most of the prominent buildings in the city are decorated with lanterns and evergreen over the doorway to celebrate Her Majesty's birthday. There will be no issue of the native papers in this city to-morrow.

THE KAU KONG RIOTS.

Admiral Li Chun and the Nambai Magistrate returned to Canton yesterday afternoon from Kau Kong village, where, it is reported, the disturbance between the local gentry and the villagers has been satisfactorily settled. Thirteen of the rioters have been brought over to Canton by the officials to be dealt with.

LIKIN DUES.

The collection of Likin Dues in Canton for the last ten days of the 9th moon, as reported by the Likin Bureau, amounted to 31,626.4.1.9 taels. Last year the total collection of the dues here for the 2nd and half year was \$95,944.2.0.9 taels, but from the outlook of the general depression of trade it is anticipated that the collection for the corresponding period of this year will be very much less.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

The Canton Tatal for the Development of Native Industries, Chan Mong Tsang, and H. E. Cheung Put Tze, president of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, representing the whole of the Chinese community at Canton, sent a joint telegram to Admiral Emory of the American Fleet now visiting Amoy to welcome the Fleet. In reply, a telegram has been received from Admiral Emory, in which he tendered thanks, on behalf of the officers of the American Fleet.

ADMIRAL LI CHUN.

It is rumoured that acting Admiral Li Chun will be promoted substantive Admiral of the Kwangtung Navy, as Admiral Sab Chun Fing will be appointed successor to Admiral Ching Tung Chou of the Yang Tze Squadron, who is likely to be permitted to resign on the recommendation of the Council of State.

RAILWAY CALL.

The collection of the second call on railway shares of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company by the different institutions does not appear to be promising at all, though the date for the closing of the collection list is fast approaching. For the whole of the 9th moon, the total amount collected by all the institutions was only 147,545.7.6 taels, of which 43,114.8.2 were collected by the Oi Yuk institution, 33,910 taels by Kwanchai, 27,000 taels by Wai Hong, 24,512 taels by Kwang Yun, 7,235.4.03 taels by Sheng Ching, 6,917.4.6 taels by Ming Shin, 3,760.5 taels by Shui Shin and 1,888.5.28 taels by the Canton Chamber of Commerce.

THE YUNNAN RISING.

With reference to the rising in Yunnan in 1905, when a few of the French officers were killed by the insurgents, who fled over the French territories, an Imperial Decree dated the 30th ultimo was issued, in which the officials are punished according to the degree of neglect of duty by each of them:—Li Wu Chang and Wong Hoi Yan are to receive capital punishment; Wong Yau Choi and Hui Tak Fai are to be imprisoned for 7 years each; Kiang May Lung and Pang Hoi Shing are to be cashiered; the former is, besides, to be banished to Tibet for service and the latter to be imprisoned for one year; Sung Chi Kwan and Wu Tio Yau are to be cashiered; Sung is not to be permitted for ever to rejoin. Wong Hung Shun is to be cashiered, but remains in office for service till further orders. Besides the above many other petty officers have been punished.

MR. JACOB SASSOON'S GIFT TO SCIENCE.

A GREAT COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

The magnificent gift of ten lakhs of rupees by the well known merchant-prince of Bombay, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, for the establishment of the Central Institute of Science in Bombay, will be hailed with delight and gratitude as an important aid towards a satisfactory solution of the problem of scientific education in the University of Bombay. Living as we do in an age of science, it is painfully surprising that our curriculum and arrangements for scientific teaching. The two Government colleges in Poona and Bombay have been declared quite inefficient by the Committee of the Syndicate in this department, while the other Arts Colleges have made efforts to improve the same. The standards of scientific studies in the University have necessarily to be quite elementary, and divorced from practical demonstrations. The Government have lately been anxious to improve this deplorable state of scientific teaching. But it was reserved for the present Governor Sir George Clarke to push the idea with energy and enthusiasm. In his last Convocation address he formulated his views on the subject with clearness and definiteness, and made an earnest appeal to the millionaires whose munificence has made several of our public institutions possible.

THE WELL-KNOWN FAMILY OF DAVID SASSOON.

had long been considering the project of

which the cause of scientific teaching had upon his liberality. And made up his mind that he would make up the sad deficiency in the under-graduate and higher courses within the University. The letter addressed by H. E. Sir George Clarke to the University of Bombay was a necessary step towards the final solution of the question. The reply of the University was rather disappointing to Mr. Jacob Sassoon, but the cause of science was safe in the hands of a practical administrator like Sir G. Clarke and we have now the noble gift made to the Government. Unlike some of the recent gifts, it is singularly free from inconvenient conditions imposed by the donor. That it should not be devoted towards any individual college was necessary to secure its benefit for the students of all colleges equally and the University of Bombay has also recommended that its location should be in Bombay.

MR. SASSOON'S LATEST GIFT.

It is expected that will be devoted towards establishing a Central Institute of Science in Bombay somewhere in the vicinity of the University. The Government will, no doubt, provide the best professors and demonstration and the best apparatus of modern times. According to the opinion of the Senate, students reading for the M. A. and B. Sc. and other examinations in science will take the benefit of this institute. Once the teaching arrangements are perfected the University will revise and raise its standards of scientific studies. The time will then come for private colleges to improve their arrangements for the teaching of science. This Central Institute will thus eventually lead to the improvement of scientific standard and teaching all round which will increase the value of this boon a hundredfold. Then only will the University education be brought into line with modern requirements of the country and with the prevailing spirit of the age.

THE HISTORY OF THE NOLLE HOUSE.

of David Sassoon is closely bound up with the growth of commercial Bombay for nearly three-quarters of a century. Mr. David Sassoon, the original founder, was one of the chief Treasurers into the kingdom of the Great Sultan in Bagdad, holding the title of "Nasi" or Prince of the Land. Owing to political affairs he had to seek voluntary exile, and landed in Bombay in 1831. The rising trade of the capital soon attracted his remarkable genius and aptitude for commerce and within a few years, he came to be reckoned amongst the merchant princes of the day. About this period, the Eastern trade attracted the attention of enterprising traders. Mr. David sent his eldest son Elias to Canton in 1841 and soon after, was successful in establishing business centres in all the treaty ports in China opened for trade to British subjects. The enormous volume of eastern trade which the Sassoons then carried on contributed largely to the gigantic fortune which they built up. This continued until 1864 when old David Sassoon died and in 1866, his eldest son Elias, started business under the style of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. His eldest son Jacob, now took his place in China, and developed the old business to such an enormous extent that the firm soon had three branches in China, two in Japan, three in England, three in India, besides a branch in the Persian Gulf, Bagdad, Germany, America, and even Africa. After the death of his father in 1880, Jacob transferred himself to Bombay as the head-quarters of the firm and was materially assisted by his brothers Edward and Meyer, who, moving for a while between China and India afterwards settled in England, looking after the trade with the west. It was at this time that he was happily wedded to Rachel, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Scotland. Of this lady, it may be said that her liberality is only equalled by her goodness.

THE KEEN MIND OF MR. SASSOON SOON PERCEIVED THE GREAT POTENTIALITIES OF THE LOCAL TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

and so early as 1885, he built his first mill, the Alexandra Mill. He subsequently established the E. D. Sassoon Mill, E. D. Sassoon Dye-works, the Rachel Sassoon Mill, and the Jacob Sassoon Mill, the last being the largest mill in India. It is remarkable that Mr. Sassoon preserves a strong and unshaken faith in the future of this industry, notwithstanding the dark clouds which have sometimes hung over it.

While the Sassoons have thus materially contributed to

THE ADVANCING TIDE OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

they have also given with a large-hearted and judicious liberality. Reference may be made to their important donations to the cause of suffering humanity on founding the David Sassoon Hospital, the Elias Sassoon Dispensary, the Sassoon Infirmary and Leprosy Asylum and last, but not least, the Jacob Sassoon European General Hospital, for which an additional sum of two lakhs of rupees was given by Mr. Jacob recently. To these should be added the lakh of rupees given to Lord Lamington for the Central Nursing Fund. They have also contributed towards the educational progress of the people. The Sassoon Reformatory, the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, the Buxilla Sassoon High School, a lakh and a half devoted towards the Elphinstone High School and now the Sassoon Central Institute of Science bespeak the real and enthusiastic they have evinced in the cause of letters. Besides these, a lakh of rupees was given towards the Sailors' Home.

THESE MUNIFICENT CHARITIES

have not been given at the sacrifice of the claims of the Jewish community. Mr. Sassoon is perhaps the principal philanthropist who has helped towards the amelioration of his own community and this has won for him the position of the head of the Jewish community in India. He has built and maintained a synagogue in Bombay, Poona and Hongkong for them. He has provided schools for them of which the principal one, a high school, was latterly endowed with two lakhs of rupees in Buxilla. Besides these, separate funds are provided for giving bursars to the poor on holiday for giving relief to the needy and the disabled among them.

In private life Mr. Sassoon has suffered more than most men. A serious disability of the eyesight has prevented him for many years from taking his due share in the social and public life of the day. His wife has been a permanent invalid for a long time. His only child died in his infancy, and naturally of "fired habits, these misfortunes have made him somewhat of a recluse. He is intensely religious, and his simple ways of piety and benevolence are in striking contrast to the colossal fortune and high position in life of a merchant prince.

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 6th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1908. [968]

GOODS ON APPROVAL.

THE VALUE OF SHAWLS.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this afternoon, Mr. Justice Gompertz, Puisse Judge, presiding, a very interesting case which was full of the intricacies attending petty trading, was heard. In this case, Lo Tak, a Chinese trader, residing at No. 20, Des Vaux Road West, sued Cassum & Co., an Indian firm doing business at No. 50, Hollywood Road, to recover the sum of \$105.50, being balance due for goods sold and delivered. Mr. O. D. Thomson appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. E. J. Grist represented the defendant firm.

Mr. Thomson opened the case by saying that on the 9th of September last, the defendant firm's manager went into plaintiff's shop and asked to buy some silk shawls. \$130.50 worth of goods were at first arranged to be bought. On the following day, the goods were sent to the defendant, but the latter could not be found. Next morning the goods were once again taken to defendant's place, and this time \$25 was paid on account.

Mr. Grist's contention was that the goods were not delivered to defendant in the capacity of a purchaser. The defendant acted as an interpreter for another person to whom the goods were arranged to be sold on approval. Plaintiff asked for \$25 owing to some festival, and this was advanced to him in the nature of a loan with strict stipulations for its return in case of disapproval of the goods.

The manager of the Lo Tak firm stated that he dealt in Chinese and Japanese silk. He knew Cassum & Co. and had done business with them before. He went to the latter's shop on the 9th September with some goods and delivered it the same day, which the defendant agreed to buy. He saw the man who had ordered the goods at the time he delivered them. A receipt was signed for \$25 by witness, and he was told he would be paid the balance of \$105.50 on the 14th of the month. When he went back on the 14th, he was told that the shawls were not good and was given stuff of inferior quality and not the bona fide article that defendant originally purchased. Defendant was willing to offer witness \$75, but this he refused, and hence the present action.

By Mr. Thomson—He had done business with Cassum and Co. before, but had never sold any goods on approval.

Mr. Cassum, cross-examined by Mr. Grist, said he carried on business at No. 50, Hollywood Road as suppliers of Indian provisions. He had never purchased any silk. One Mr. Tejumall, an Indian, came to him with the plaintiff and asked him to act as an interpreter. Tejumall, who was known by his Chinese friend as "Teicho," said that if his master approved of the goods, he was willing to buy them. He did not hear anything mentioned about the price. The goods were delivered to Tejumall and witness signed the receipt on his behalf, as the latter did not know English. After some persuasion, Tejumall advanced \$25 against the goods. He did not pay the money out of his own pockets but was given in Tejumall's house in Caine Road.

By Mr. Thomson—He had no knowledge how long Tejumall had been in Hongkong. The reason why the latter came to witness and not to his own master, one Captain by name, was because Captain was indisposed at the time. He only dealt in provisions and also did a little business in cloth, but had absolutely nothing to do with silk.

Tejumall, cross-examined by Mr. Grist, said that he did business in silk. He was Captain's partner and knew the plaintiff. He remembered seeing Lo Tak sometime in August. The latter met witness at Lyndhurst Terrace and asked him to buy some goods. This he said he would do if his principal would approve. He could not write English and requested plaintiff to write down the number of boxes on a piece of paper so as to prevent any confusion arising afterwards. Plaintiff asked witness for \$25. He at first refused to comply with plaintiff's request, but on being assured that the money would be returned, if not approved by Captain, he advanced the money in a friendly spirit.

Dunjeeshwar Rustomjee Captain, called by Mr. Grist, spoke to plaintiff coming into his shop sometime in August last. The latter wished to see Mr. Tejumall, as he wanted to sell him some silk. Witness told him that Tejumall was only his assistant and had nothing to do with the affairs of the firm and if he wished to transact any business to come to him. Plaintiff at a later period, once more came to his shop and witness wanted to know how it was that the goods were left with Tejumall. Plaintiff replied that he had given goods and found that it was worth only \$75. Plaintiff said that he did not bring the \$25 with him but promised to do so the next day.

Judgment was entered for the defendant with costs.

To Let.

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [490]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [1195]

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD, OFFICES in RYON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDING, and No. 105, DES VEAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1908. [66]

Dentistry.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1904. [60]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Intimation.

KOWLOON

"THE NATION'S HARDEST WORKER."

HONOUR OF THE 68TH BIRTHDAY

OF

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

A

BIRTHDAY DINNER

will be served on

MONDAY, the 5TH NOVEMBER,

at 8 P.M.

RECHERCHE MENU.

MILITARY BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

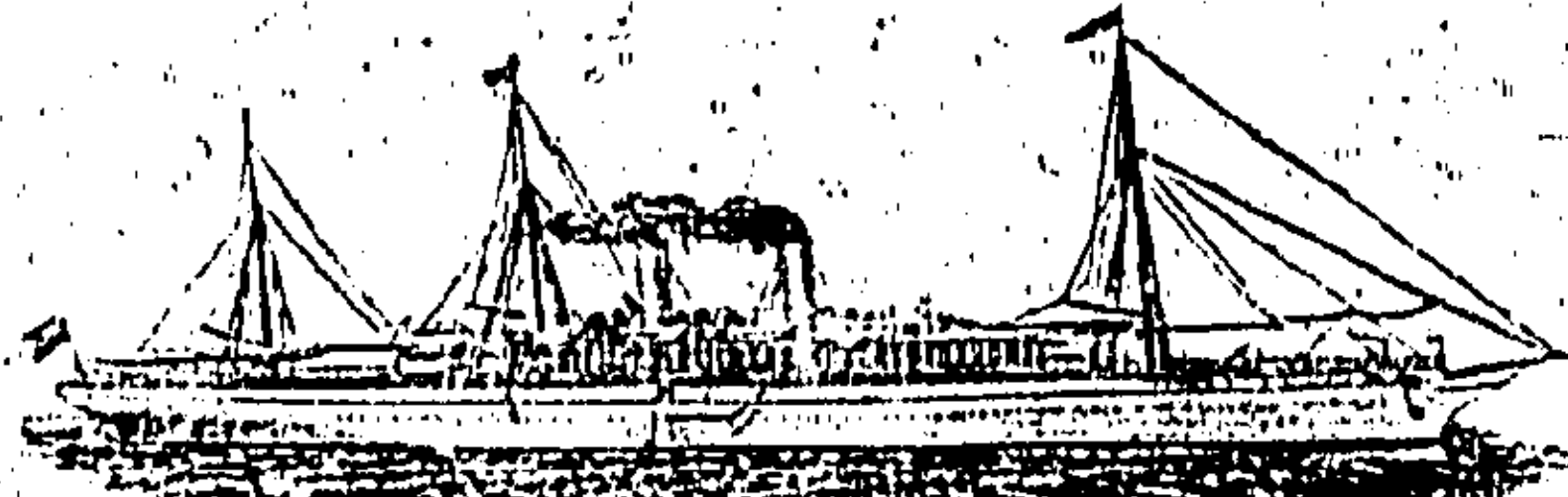
DANCING at 9.30 P.M.

FIREWORKS! FIREWORKS!

HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days Ocean Travel.

12 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 7th	Nov. 28th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Nov. 28th	Dec. 19th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 12th	Jan. 5th, 1909
"EMPERESS OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 9th
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Jan. 16th	Feb. 6th
"EMPERESS OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Feb. 13th	March 6th

S.S. "GLENFARG" is a Freighters only and does not carry Passengers.

"EMPERESS" steamships will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.

S.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "GLENFARG" at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

Hongkong to London, 21st Class via Qana-kan Atlantic Ports or New York 72 to 100 days.
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways..... 40..... 42.

First-class rates to London include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian, Pacific direct line.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" Passengers only, at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points at and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to
W. W. RADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, &c.,
Corner Pilder Street and Praya, Opposite Blake Pier.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	"KUNGSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., Noon.
S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., 1 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	FRIDAY, 6th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"TINGSANG"	SATURDAY, 7th Nov., Noon.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	FRIDAY, 13th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	SATURDAY, 21st Nov., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.

The steamers *Kunyang*, *Namsang* and *Fooking* leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Yokohama returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong, providing a stay of 5 to 6 days in Japan if passengers leave the steamer at Yokohama and rejoin at Kobe.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yank, Poot, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.
Telephone No. 61.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
WEIHAUW, NEWCHWANG and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	7th Nov., 4 P.M.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKIANG"	7th Nov., 8 P.M.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG	"OHILAI"	8th Nov., 8 P.M.
MANILA	"TAMING"	10th Nov., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	10th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY I. & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA"	21st Nov., 4 P.M.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

SHANGHAI STEAMERS have good Saloon Passenger accommodation and take cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Reduced Saloon Fares, Single and Return, to Manila and Australia.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.
Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1908.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon Steamships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
LAIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 7th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 14th Nov., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1908.

Shipping—Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAIMUN,"
Captain Evans, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908.

FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Capt. J. G. Olfert, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 9th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
P. NALIN,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1908.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, FLYMOOTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading Issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"DELHI,"
Capt. J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on SATURDAY, the 14th November, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's S.S. *China*, 8,000 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement), will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed direct by the R.M.S. *Exmouth*, due in London on 26th December, 1908.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1908.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL, (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK:
S.S. "WRAY CASTLE" 1st Dec.
For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1908.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$1.
Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov. 1908.

Shipping—Steamer.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at Timor, Port Darwin and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.

THE Steamship

"EASTERN,"
Captain Hood, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Nov., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1908.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA, VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

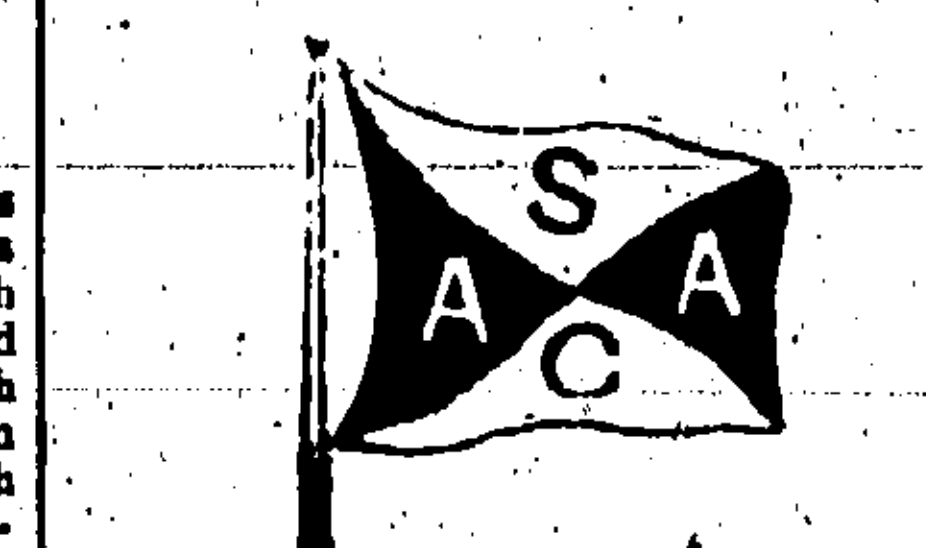
Steamer	Tons	Captain	To Sail
<i>Severic</i>	6,332	Shotton	Nov. 19
<i>Kumeric</i>	6,332	Cowley	Dec. 17
<i>Inveric</i>	4,789	Boyd	Jan. 14
<i>Boveric</i>	4,445	Mathie	Feb. 11

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
General Agents.
Queen's Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1908.

HONGKONG, NEW YORK & BOSTON.



AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "INVERCLYDE" Nov. 13.
to be followed by
S.S. "BRAEMAR" On or about Nov. 20.

(for NEW YORK only).

For freight and further information, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1908.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 30th November, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1908.

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG" Capt. H. W. WALKER.
"KWONG SAI" Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Five New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey \$1.
Meals \$1.25 each.

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 2nd Nov. 1908.

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th October, 1908. per 5 Mds.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef sirloin & prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup—Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Ching

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump—Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (unpressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau Chai

" Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwat

" Leg—Young Fat

" Shoulder—Young Fat

" Pig's Chittlings—Chi Cheung

" Brains—Chi Know

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Fat Kwat

" Corned—Ham Chai Yuk

" Leg—Chi Fat

" Fat or Lard—Chi Yau

" Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat

" Keok

" Heart—Young Sum

" Kidneys—Young Yiu

" Liver—Young Con

" Sucking Pigs, To Order—Chi Chai

Suet Beef—Sang Ngau Yau

Mutton—Sang Young Yau

Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk

Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai

Capon, Large, Small, Sin Kai

Ducks—Ap

Doves—Fan Kai

Eggs, Hen—Kai Tai

Fowls, Canton—Kai

Geese—Ngo

Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ye

Ngo

Musk Deer—Wong Keng

Hare—Ta Chai

Partridge—Che Khoo

Pheasant—Shan Kai

Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kup

" Holbow—Holbow Pak Kup

Quail—Um Ghun

Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk

Snipe—Sa Chok

Turkeys, Chook—Fo Kai Kung

" Hen

Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai

Teal, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai

Wild Ducks Canton—Sang Shing Sui

" Ap

FISH.

Barbel—Ka Yu

Bream—Bin Yu

Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu

Carp—Li Yu

Catfish—Chik Yu

Codfish—Mun Yu

